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DEVSISTERS

- Mobile Game Publisher: including Cookie Run Series
- 10+ Million App Downloads, 2M+ Monthly Active Users

"Creating the Best Player Experiences through Excellent Content, Service, and Technology!"
"탁월한 기술, 서비스, 콘텐츠로 전 세계 고객에게 최고의 경험을 선사합니다."

Who am I?



SeungYong Oh (오 승용)

- DevOps & Data Engineer at Devsisters
 - Also worked as a game server developer for Cookie Run series
- Kubernetes user from 2016
 - Adopted Kubernetes for development/testing environment for Cookie Run OvenBreak
 - NDC 2017: Kubernetes로 개발서버 간단히 찍어내기

https://www.slideshare.net/seungyongoh3/ndc17-kubernetes

Kubernetes @ Devsisters



- 2014~2015: Proof-of-Concept level evaluation
- 2016: Dev/testing environment game infra for Cookie Run: OvenBreak
- 2017~: Dev/testing environment game infra platform
- 2019~: Production-level game infra platform
 - Cookie Run for Kakao, Hello Brave Cookies
- 2019~: **Data Platform** on Kubernetes
 - Still ongoing

Data Platform @ Devsisters



- Central logging infra with various data sources
 Using those logs,
 - Search
 - Search server/client logs for debug or operational purpose
 - Search specific user's action logs for customer service purpose
 - Applications
 - o A/B Testing, Machine Learning, ...
 - And of course, Analytics!

Data Platform @ Devsisters



- Analytics: Analytics for Everyone!
 - o Everyone?
 - Not only limited to data scientist, analyst
 - CEO, Project Manager, Marketer, Game Designer, ...
 - KPI(Key Performance Indicator) Service: Active users, Revenue, Retention,...
 - Ad-hoc query/analytics environment
 - Fully programmable environment for Data Scientist / Engineer
 - SQL query / clickable interface for many users

Data Platform @ Devsisters

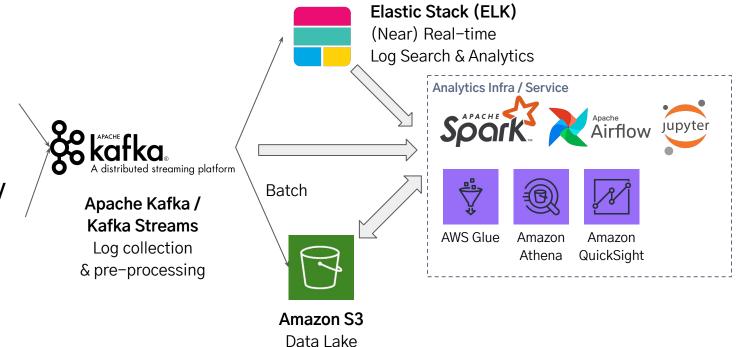




k8s Pod / Docker / Host syslog

Game Client / Web / 3rd Party Logs

(via custom SDK/API)



\$SOME_PROJECT_NAME supports K8S!



Many Big data & analytics related projects support Kubernetes in 2019!

• Hadoop, Spark, Airflow, Kubeflow, JupyterHub, Hue, Zeppelin, Superset, Kafka, Elastic Stack, etc.

Support?

- Case 1: (Official/Popular) Helm Chart
- Case 2: K8S Operator for the project
- Case 3: Cloud Native / Kubernetes-specific Integrations

But, does it mean we should move to K8S?



Many projects are stateful apps, especially in Big data / analytics

- Considerable risks / maintenance costs
 - Node Upgrade? Retirement? Reallocation is **NOT** easy
- Benefits?
 - Bin-packing? (especially in public cloud)
 - Autoscaling?
 - Scheduling?
 - Already there are some advanced scheduler/resource manager (ex. Hadoop YARN)

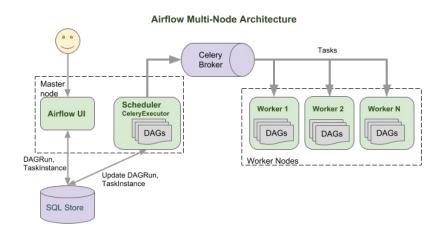
Actually, there are some (great!) benefits!

Benefit #1: Deployment / Ops Made Easy

Example: Apache Airflow



Apache Airflow: Workflow Management tool



Source:

https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/airflow-operator/blob/master/docs/design.md

Quick Deployment with

helm install stable/airflow

or

Airflow operator

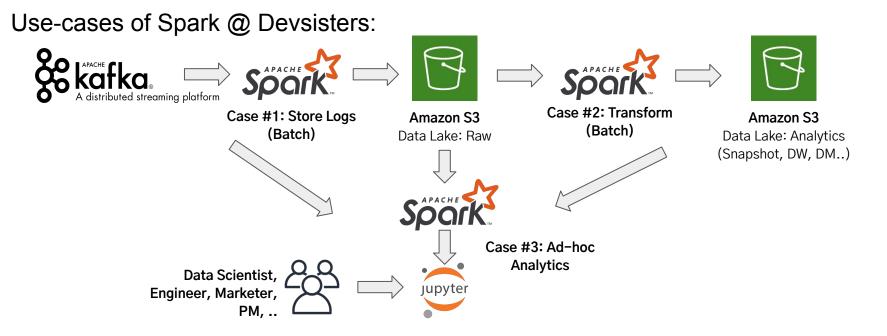
https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/airflow-operator/

Benefit #2: Analytics - Easy and Efficient

Apache Spark @ Devsisters



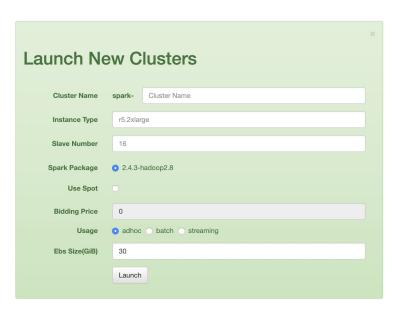
A unified analytics engine for large-scale data processing



Apache Spark @ Devsisters

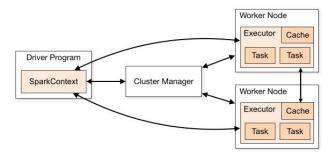


Self-service web interface for Spark Cluster Provision



Launches Spark Cluster (standalone mode)

- 1 master node with Jupyter Notebook
- multiple worker nodes



Apache Spark @ Devsisters



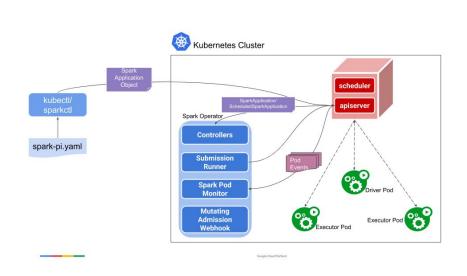
So, anyone can have their own Spark Cluster with one-click! Looks Good?

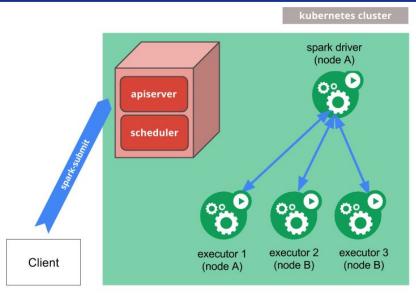
- Many users (ex. Marketing Manager) only want to focus on data analysis!
 - o r5.xlarge?
 - spot? bidding price?
 - Waiting few minutes for spark provisioning, with some failures
 - Should backup their files before terminating cluster
- Cost ineffective
 - idle resources
 - forget to terminate cluster after use

Then sharing a centralized cluster? NO! (access control issues etc.)

Spark on Kubernetes







K8S Operator for Apache Spark

https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/spark-on-k8s-operator

Apache Spark - Native K8S Scheduler (experimental)

Jupyter + Spark on K8S



```
# Execute below in Jupyter Pod
PYSPARK DRIVER PYTHON=jupyter \
PYSPARK DRIVER PYTHON OPTS='notebook --allow-root' \
./bin/pyspark \
     --master k8s://https://$KUBERNETES SERVICE HOST:$KUBERNETES PORT 443 TCP PORT/ \
     --name spark-$APP NAME \
     --conf spark.executor.instances=$EXECUTOR_COUNT \
     --conf spark.kubernetes.container.image=<<custom built spark container>> \
     --conf spark.kubernetes.namespace=spark-test \
     --conf spark.kubernetes.authenticate.driver.serviceAccountName=spark-test-server \
     --conf spark.driver.host=spark-driver \
     --conf spark.driver.port=5555 \
     --conf spark.driver.bindAddress=0.0.0.0 \
     --conf spark.driver.blockManager.port=5556 \
     --conf spark.kubernetes.executor.annotation.iam.amazonaws.com/role=<<AWS IAM role (KIAM)>>
```

But users need much easier interface!

JupyterHub + Spark on K8S





- Multi-user version of Jupyter Notebook, support k8s natively
- Launch a notebook pod per user
 - Data is persisted (stored in PersistentVolume)

Let's Integrate Spark on K8S with JupyterHub!

JupyterHub + Spark on K8S



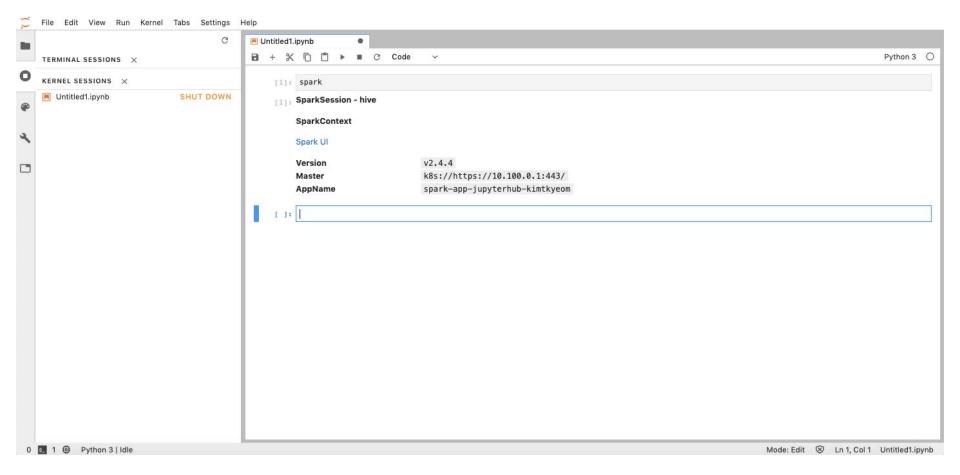
Demo

Sign in with keycloak

Spawner Options

÷	7/2/17		
	0	Jupyter notebook	
		Jupyter notebook with spark	
	•	Jupyter lab	
		Jupyter lab with spark	

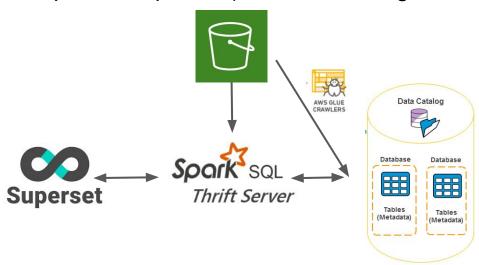
Custom env	onment variables
2	
SPARK_EXECUTOR_MEM	RY
1G	
	Spawn

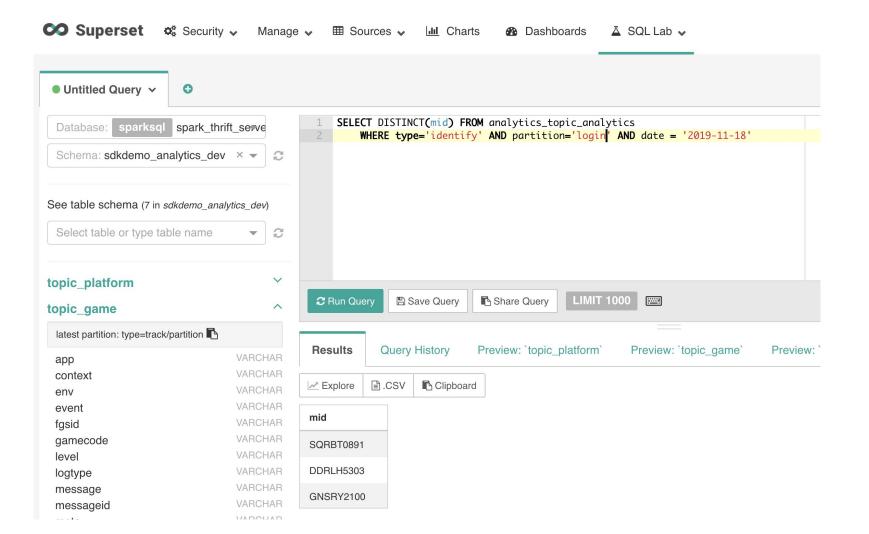


But many users only need SQL interface



- Spark has distributed SQL Engine
 - https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-distributed-sql-engine.html
 - Thrift JDBC/ODBC server (corresponds to the HiveServer2)
- Integration with Apache Superset (Business Intelligence web app)





For applications?



- Example #1:
 - Send push messages to users that played game more than a hour yesterday
 - JDBC!
- Example #2:
 - Give special items to users that has some possibility not to play the game anymore
 - spark-submit?

Benefit #3: Fine-tuning Access Controls

Still Stressful but Easier



- Web Apps: Use Auth Proxy Sidecar
- For apps that don't support RBAC:
 - Pod-level data access control (S3 in Devsisters' case)
 - In AWS, with KIAM or AWS IAM Authenticator
 - Or Node-level (with nodeSelector)
 - Pods/Deployment per each group/roles + Benefit of Bin-packing

Then, Let's move to Kubernetes Now..?!

Still in Early Stage



- Spark on Kubernetes
 - Doesn't support dynamic allocation / external shuffle service yet
 - You can't change count of executors
 - Pod Templating available on 3.0 Preview
 - Even You can't specify service account of executor pod now
- Other Many Projects also in alpha stage,
 which requires code-level modifications / forking
 to meet the team's requirements
- If storage & computing resource is coupled, maybe little more hard to move

But it's worth to move!



- A Data Engineer who doesn't have prior knowledge of Kubernetes could implement Spark on K8s/JupyterHub/Superset customizations less than 1.5 months (expected more than 4 months for non-k8s env)
- Kubernetes' abstraction allows users to focus on what they can do best